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COUNTRY USSR

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SUBJECT Aircraft Factory #393 at Krasnogorsk

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- 25X1 1. Factory #393 is located in Krasnogorsk, near Pavshino, and approximately 16 km. from Moscow, along the highway to Riga and the Moscow-Tushino (55°49'N, 37°26'E)-Pavshino-Gubailovo local tramway line. The town of Krasnogorsk is a newly established factory settlement centered around the plant, and has three PW camps under the supervision of the MVD called 27/1, 27/2, and "40th Special Object". The latter, which was liquidated at the end of 1946 was an agitator's school for PWs. The inmates of 27/1 are mainly high ranking PWs such as diplomats and important political personages, and are not used in factories or for labor outside the camp. Camp 27/2 is a PW labor camp and has approximately 3,000 inmates, all of whom work in and around the subject plant.
2. Factory #393 consists of two separate factory sites referred to as "Novy" and "Stary Zavod". The "old" site consists of several 3-story buildings which were built in early 1900 and, up to 1941, were used as instrument factories. [redacted] no information as to its former name and exactly what was manufactured. In 1941, the "old" factory was evacuated to an unknown destination and the buildings were vacant until the summer of 1946, at which time it was thoroughly re-conditioned with PW labor and equipped with machinery from the Zeiss and Busch factories in Jena, Germany. [redacted] the Zeiss and Busch factories will be resettled on the site of Factory #393.
3. The "new" site consists of a 5-story main building, approximately 300 meters long and 30 meters wide, and a large number of assembly sheds, warehouses, and auxiliary shops. The two adjoining factory sites combined cover a territory of about 25 to 30 hectares and have their own railroad with two loading platforms - one for material used in the factory and the other for construction material. There is also a power plant of unknown capacity which also furnishes heat to the factory buildings during the winter.

According to Russian workers employed in the factory, the new factory building was planned and constructed by German engineers contracted for this job before German-Russian hostilities began. The building itself was completed in 1941 and the installation of machinery started but, as the Germans advanced, the machinery was dismantled and evacuated to the East. Up to 4 November 1947, approximately 10% of the available factory space was occupied by machinery evacuated from the Zeiss and Pusch factories in Jena and production started in the summer of 1946. [REDACTED], the entire plant had 500 to 600 machines installed and being used in full capacity.

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The plant worked 24 hours a day on three eight-hour shifts, with approximately 3,000 skilled Russian workers and 800 to 1000 PW's. The latter carried material from and to work benches but were not permitted to loiter, work on the machines, or stack and handle finished products.

- 25X1 5. Russian workers [] since the end of the war, their earnings had dropped considerably. During the war they received pay for 16 hours work and now for only 8 hours. Also in spite of the cut in hours, their production norm has been raised.
6. As far as could be observed, the factory produced axles of varying sizes, complicated machine parts, and instruments in which bakelite, zinc, copper, steel, and pig iron were used. In addition, a large number of PW's worked on the installation of newly arrived machinery under the leadership of German engineers taken from the factories in Jena. Even the Russian workers did not know what was actually being produced. They were all convinced, however, that the parts produced were airplane parts or precision instruments for airplanes, since much of the production went to an air base three km from Pavshino where aircraft bodies were built.
7. The bulk of PW's worked on the unloading and stacking of German machinery which arrived by train. As much of the machinery as possible was stored in the warehouse but some had to be stored in the open, covering three to four hectares of ground. Much of the delicate machinery was damaged by rough handling of the crates and by the open-air storage, since the crates were often stripped off and used for firewood. The installation of machinery was executed by Russian workers with the assistance of German expert personnel. []
- 25X1 [] all German personnel working in factories in Jena were forced to come to work in Krasnogorsk. In the autumn of 1946, MVD forces surrounded the factory settlement in Jena and told the personnel that they had four hours to get ready for a trip. The workers were forced to sign "voluntary" contracts and permitted to take along their families. Conversation with these Germans was strictly prohibited.
- 25X1 [] their duty was to resettle in [] the factories from Jena and to train Russian personnel. This amounts to the complete resettlement of the German optical industry from Jena.
8. The factory received per day an average of one carload of pig iron ingots in various sizes from Stalino; four carloads of iron balls; two to three carloads of sheet metal; and three carloads of steel ingots from an unknown town. It also receives one carload of copper per week from the Urals; one carload of zinc every two or three weeks; and one carload (an average of 25 tons) of bakelite, plexiglas, and other plastics per month. Hydrochlorate (Salzsäure) in large glass flasks is delivered to the factory by a three-ton truck, which brings a total of 15 carloads a week from a factory somewhere in the vicinity. Most of the hydrochlorate is used to prepare a linoleum-like floor in the factory building, and some of it is used somewhere along the production line. All semi-finished and raw optical glasses, including the material necessary to process them, were also evacuated from Jena to this factory. However, as of 4 November 1947, optical production had not started in the factory. Production on optical instruments was scheduled to start sometime in 1949. The machinery installed in the new building produces motor parts and unspecified fine mechanical gadgets.
9. The power plant allegedly had 12 boilers, each with a pressure of approximately five atmospheres, of which seven were permanently used. [] the power plant was only an emergency power supply and that the factory received power from Moscow; however, Moscow power supply was frequently interrupted and therefore the local power plant was kept constantly in readiness. 25X1
10. Drawing of factory location attached.

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